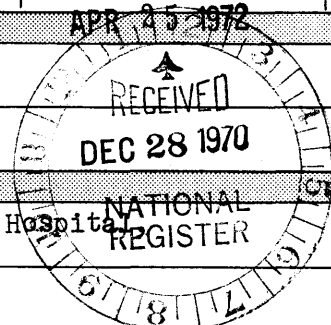


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Indiana	
COUNTY: Marion	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE



1. NAME	
COMMON: Old Pathology Building	
AND/OR HISTORIC: Pathology Department	

2. LOCATION	
STREET AND NUMBER: On the grounds of Central State Hospital 3000 West Washington Street, A	
CITY OR TOWN: Indianapolis	
STATE: Indiana	CODE: 18
COUNTY: Marion	CODE: 097

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: State of Indiana	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE: Indiana
	CODE: 18

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: City-County Building	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN: Indianapolis	STATE: 18-70-000 Indiana
	CODE: 18

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: The U. S. Geological Survey Indianapolis West Quadrangle (grounds only)	
DATE OF SURVEY: 1946 revised 1959 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: U. S. Department of the Interior	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE: Indiana
	CODE: 18

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved ☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is two stories high, constructed over a stone foundation. It is built of brick and stone. It contains nineteen working rooms, one of which is an amphitheater with a seating capacity of 160 persons.

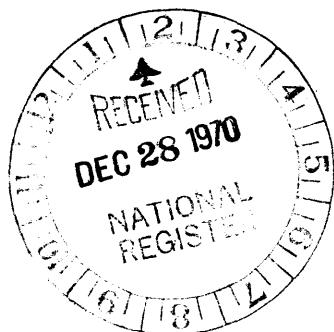
The first floor contains a large and small reception room, a viewing room, a mortuary, a dissecting room, a storage room, a chemical laboratory, and an anatomical and pathological museum, and a toilet room.

The second floor has the following: a study room, a records room, a photography laboratory with dark room, a storage room, a library, a microscopical laboratory, a bacteriological laboratory, a pathologists' research room, and a toilet room.

In addition, the first floor has two one-story additions on the rear of the building, one of which is for storage and the other a public toilet facility for use in conjunction with the amphitheater (containing working plumbing fixtures of the early 1900's).

With the exception of the above-mentioned additions, the building's present physical appearance is that of the original structure. The interior of the building, in plan, decoration, and equipment, is that of the original structure.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 25 1972	

(Number all entries)

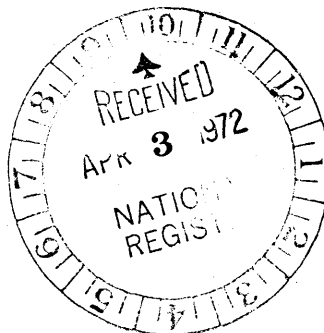
7. Description (continued)

From the educational point of view the amphitheater is the principal room in the Old Pathology Building. One hundred sixty chairs are arranged in concentric tiers above a central podium. The arrangement facilitates clinical demonstrations as well as didactic presentations. In addition, by its location adjacent to the morgue, the room could be used for gross anatomical and pathological demonstrations by replacing the podium with the dissecting table. A block and tackle suspended from the ceiling was used for this purpose. An anatomical room adjacent to the amphitheater was used for dissection. (Indiana did not have an anatomical law until 1908).

A principal feature of the building is the anatomical and pathological museum. This museum's most unique exhibit is that prepared by Dr. Walther Bruetsch, relating to the malarial treatment of central nervous system syphilis. Prior to the discovery of antibiotics, syphilis was a major cause for commitment to mental hospitals. Dr. Julius Wagner von Jauregg made the discovery during World War I that a co-infection with malaria would often cure central nervous system syphilis. A student of von Jauregg, Dr. Walther Bruetsch, introduced this treatment to America in the early 1920's, from this Old Pathology Building. Dr. Bruetsch's fever charts, as well as his excellent photomicrographic enlargements, provide graphic demonstration of the clinical and microscopical effectiveness of this former method of treatment.

(The museum is to be augmented with exhibits now stored at the Indiana University School of Medicine relating to the history of medicine and medical education in Indiana).

Another room of note is the library on the second floor. This library is devoted to books of historical significance relating to neurology, psychiatry, and the history of medicine and medical education in the Midwest. This library contains volumes of historical significance only, relating to the period of the building and before. The collection is intended to provide a facility not currently provided by the local medical, State, or City libraries.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	RECEIVED	
COUNTY	ARK 3 1972	
NATIONAL FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
APR 25 1972		

(Number all entries)
7. Description

During the late nineteenth century the principal tool for the scientific investigation of disease was the microscope.

In order for a disease to be studied, however, it was necessary, first of all, to have access to the diseased tissue (i. e. a surgery or a morgue). Once obtained, the tissue then had to be processed before it could be studied. This consisted first of preserving and hardening the tissue. Next it had to be dehydrated and then blocked in celloiden. This gave it a firm consistency which allowed it to be cut into very thin slices by a tool developed during the late nineteenth century called a microtome. The tissue was then ready for staining. Stains selectively imparted color to certain structural elements of the cells forming the tissues making the anatomy of the cell and the changes caused by disease more evident. Tissue sections thus processed were then ready for mounting on a glass slide for use under the microscope.

The late nineteenth century and early twentieth century was the period of greatest development of these histological techniques. A tremendous number of new stains and new staining techniques were developed. It was an age of optimism, too; a time when, hopefully, a new stain or a new technique might reveal the cause or mechanism of a disease process and hence lead to its cure or prevention. The attitude and approach were rewarded. These techniques were used by Robert Koch to demonstrate the tubercle bacillus (Nobel Prize 1905); by Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramon y Cajal for the demonstration of the structural anatomy of the brain (Nobel Prize 1906) and by Charles Loverain to demonstrate the malarial parasite (Nobel Prize 1907). This technique was also used by Hideyo Noguchi in 1913 to show the existence of the Treponema pallidum in the brain of a patient with general paresis, thus proving this organism (the agent causing the venereal disease syphilis) to be responsible for the central nervous system malady. Dr. Walther Bruetsch, using the Old Pathology Building and its facilities, used the techniques to show how a co-infection with malaria stimulates the reticuloendothelial system of the body to combat central nervous system syphilis (a form of treatment for which Julius Wagner von Jauregg received the Nobel Prize in 1927).

The Old Pathology Building is a preservation of the environment in which studies of this kind were done. The architecture, tools, and the environment are representative of the period.

(See attached drawings).

From the scientific point of view the mortuary is the key room in the building. This room provides the tissues for scientific studies. Autopsies were performed here on patients who were insane at the time of their deaths. A reception room and viewing room for the family of the deceased was a consideration which undoubtedly aided in obtaining consent for post mortem study. (The equipment in the mortuary is representative of the turn of the century).

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1895

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☐ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☒ Education☐ Engineering☐ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape☐ Architecture☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☐ Political☐ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☒ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☐ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☐ Other (Specify)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Building is significant in terms of the history of medicine and medical education in the United States. It is an architectural landmark in the science of medicine, representing the pinnacle of 19th century laboratory design, development, and equipment. (The Building is preserved as a Medical History Museum).

It has further significance to the State of Indiana, being the State's first Medical Center, and oldest medical classroom and amphitheater. It has further significance to the State, being on the grounds of the State's first hospital.

The grounds on which the Building stands has significance to the City of Indianapolis, being the residence of: 1. George Smith, publisher of the City's first newspaper, "The Indianapolis Gazette;" 2. The residence of his stepson, Nathaniel Bolton, the City's first historian, and his wife, Sarah Bolton, Indiana's "pioneer poet laureate;" and 3. The residence of John Evans, who was first commissioner and first superintendent of the State's first hospital. (Evans later founded Evanston, Illinois, Northwestern University, and the University of Denver. He built railroads in Indiana, Illinois and Denver; and was primarily responsible for Denver's being Colorado's major city. He was territorial governor of Colorado during the Civil War and was a major supporter and influence in the election Abraham Lincoln. Mt. Evans was named in his honor).



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Indiana Central State Hospital Annual Reports,
1895 through 1955, inclusive.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		39 46 12N	86 12 48W	
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Charles A. Bonsett, M. D.	
ORGANIZATION Indiana Medical History Foundation, Incorporated	DATE 8-3-70
STREET AND NUMBER: 6133 E. 54th Place	
CITY OR TOWN: Indianapolis	STATE Indiana
	CODE 18

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name

John R. Boyd

Title State Liaison Officer

Date

December 23, 1970

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

4/25/72

ATTEST:

William M. Montgomery
Keeper of The National Register

Date

APR 25 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 25 1972	

(Number all entries)

8. Statement of Significance.

Medical education in the Ohio Valley prior to the Civil War was provided in most instances by the apprenticeship system. Medical schools were few in number and very restricted in the subject matter taught. The medical school experience was entirely didactic and consisted of "sitting in" on one or two series of lectures. The time required for this experience was measured in terms of months, and there was no prerequisite for entering, other than the ability to pay the required fees. Some physicians would attend a round of lectures after finishing their apprenticeships, this being the crowning feature of their education.

Medical education in the Ohio Valley from the close of the Civil War to the turn of the twentieth century saw the development of the medical education system essentially as we know it today. The principal difference, however, is that the nineteenth century schools were proprietary institutions. During this interval of time the various medical laboratory sciences developed. The prerequisites for admission to the Medical School, the length of time required to obtain a medical education, and the expense of operating a medical school all increased tremendously. The schools became increasingly complex in their structure. The classroom was no longer adequate. Clinical and laboratory facilities (and fulltime teachers) became necessary.

The "Pathological Department" of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane (now designated as the Old Pathology Building at Central State Hospital) which was built in 1895, is representative of the best of these educational structures of the period. It was built and operated at State expense. It incorporated the best of all known features in its design, decor, and equipment to facilitate the scientific study of disease and the dissemination of medical information. Although not a medical school per se, the building was constructed to be a "Medical Center" to be used by all the local proprietary schools (of which two were then in existence), and by any physician or student in the State (without cost) who wanted to avail himself of the facility. The building was used continuously from 1895 to 1955 for medical education purposes. (During this entire period there was no remodeling, no change in the internal decor, and most of the equipment remained unchanged). It was used by the Medical College of Indiana, and by the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, until these two schools combined with the Fort Wayne Medical College to form the Indiana Medical College, Department of Medicine, Purdue University. Purdue University then used the School, as did the new Medical School (created in 1903) known as State Medical College. All of these schools combined in 1908 to form the Indiana University School of Medicine. Indiana University then used the facility until 1955. Since that time the building has remained essentially idle.

The land on which the Old Pathology Building stands is known as Mt. Jackson. The land was so designated by George Smith, the first owner. Smith was a newspaper publisher from Corydon, Indiana, who walked to Indianapolis when the City was first plotted and land made available. He published the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 8 1972	

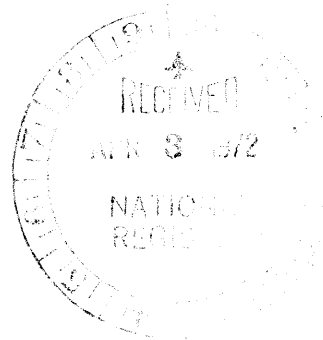
(Number all entries)

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

first newspaper in Indianapolis - THE INDIANAPOLIS GAZETTE. He published the paper within the then city limits of Indianapolis, but lived on his farm (Mt. Jackson) located at that time three miles west of the city limits (but long since incorporated within the city limits). Mt. Jackson was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson. Smith was aided in his newspaper work by his stepson, Nathaniel Bolton. Bolton and his wife, Sarah Barrett Bolton, later inherited Mt. Jackson. They enlarged Smith's cabin and converted it into an inn to take advantage of the traffic along the National Road which had been built in front of their farm. Sarah Bolton began writing poetry while living here, and in due time was Indiana's best known poet, being designated as the "Pioneer Poet Laureate."

The Boltons sold their farm in 1845 to the State of Indiana, to be used for the State's first insane asylum. The agent for this sale was Dr. John Evans, a young Attica physician. Dr. Evans had conceived the proposition that the State should logically be responsible for the care and treatment of the blind, the deaf, and the insane. He performed for Indiana what Dorothea Dix was soon to be doing for the Eastern States. He petitioned the State Legislature during the early 1840's and was able to arouse interest, but no action. He then became actively engaged in politics and was such a vigorous worker and such an eloquent speaker that he was a prime factor in the election of Governor Whitcomb in 1844. Following Whitcomb's election, Evans was made a Commissioner to develop the State Hospital. After a trip to the East (at his own expense) to study the existing insane hospitals and their requirements, he returned and selected the Bolton farm as being the most ideal location for the development of the Indiana hospital.

Evans superintended the construction of the hospital (being assisted by Dr. John S. Bobbs, co-founder of the City's first medical school, and the first surgeon in the world to perform gall bladder surgery). When the hospital was completed, Evans declined to accept the role of superintendent. Rather, he moved to Chicago, where he taught obstetrics at the Rush Medical School. He was later to be a founder of universities, a builder of railroads, and territorial Governor of Colorado.



Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Indiana	
COUNTY Marion	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Old Pathology Building			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Pathology Department			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: On the grounds of Central State Hospital 3000 West Washington Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Indianapolis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Indiana	18	Marion	097
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Charles A. Bonsett, M. D.			
SCALE:			
DATE: 2-5-70			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow. See map.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

